

THE COLUMBIAN FOUNTAIN

Pledged to the cause of Temperance.

TRI-WEEKLY.

Containing Articles, original and selected, on every subject calculated to interest, instruct, and benefit its readers.

VOLUME I. PUBLISHED BY THE COMMITTEE, EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY MORNING. NUMBER 16.

WASHINGTON, D. C. TUESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1845.

THE COLUMBIAN FOUNTAIN.
Three times a week, on a super-royal sheet.
It will be delivered to subscribers in the District, at two cents per number, payable weekly.

To distant subscribers it will be mailed at Two Dollars and fifty cents per year, payable in advance.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:
One square of 14 lines, one insertion, 37
two insertions 60
three 75
two weeks 1 25
one month 1 50
two months 2 50
three 3 00
six months 5 00
twelve 7 50
Professional cards of five lines, or under, 3 00 per year.

While the "COLUMBIAN FOUNTAIN" will be devoted to the cause of Temperance, its columns will be enriched by original articles on subjects calculated to interest, instruct, and benefit its readers. It is intended so to blend variety, amusement, and instruction, as that the various tastes of its patrons may be (as far as it is practicable) gratified. Commerce, Literature, and Science, and every other subject of interest, not inconsistent with Temperance and morality, will receive the earnest attention of the publishers. Nothing of a sectarian, political, or personal character will be admitted.

GEORGETOWN DIRECTORY.

CHURCHES.

Episcopal, Christ Church, Rev. Mr. Gasway, corner of Beau and Congress streets.
Episcopal, St. John, Rev. Mr. Shiras, corner of 2d and Potomac streets.
Presbyterian, Rev. Mr. Berry, corner of Bridge and Washington streets.
Methodist Episcopal, Revs. Mr. Wicks and Griffith, corner of Montgomery street.
Methodist Protestant, Rev. Mr. Varden, Congress street.
Catholic, Trinity, Revs. Mr. McElroy and O'Hanigan, 1st street.

MASONIC.

Potomac Lodge, No. 5, Georgetown—room in Bridge street, opposite Union Hotel; regular night of meeting, fourth Friday in every month.

I. O. O. F.

Covenant Lodge, No. 13—Georgetown; at their Hall, Congress st. Monday.
Mount Pisgah Encampment, No. 3—Odd Fellows' hall, Georgetown; regular nights of meeting, 1st and 3d Tuesday in every month.

I. O. R. M.

Uncas Tribe, No. 4, Odd Fellow's Hall, Georgetown, Wednesday.

UNITED BROTHERS OF TEMPERANCE.
Association No. 5, Georgetown.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

Potomac Division, No. 5—Odd Fellows' Hall, Georgetown; Friday.
Franklin Division, No. 8—Odd Fellows' Hall, Georgetown.

FIRE COMPANIES.

Vigilant, High street, between Canal and Bridge street; Henry King, President.
Western Star, High street, between Prospect and 1st streets; Mr. Shoemaker, President.

ALEXANDRIA DIRECTORY.

CHURCHES.

Baptist, vacant, E. Washington, near Prince street.
Catholic, St. Mary's, Rev. Ignatius Coombs, assisted by Rev. John Aiken, E. Royal, near Duke street.

Friends, S. W. corner of St. Asaph and Wolfe streets.

Methodist Episcopal, Rev. Job Guest, assisted by Rev. Samuel V. Blake, E. Washington, between King and Prince streets.

Methodist Protestant, Rev. John S. Reese, D. D., W. Washington, near King street.

1st Presbyterian, (Old School,) Rev. Elias Harrison, W. Fairfax, near Wolfe street.

2d Presbyterian, (New School,) Rev. Joshua N. Danforth, N. W. corner of Prince and St. Asaph streets.

Protestant Episcopal, Christ Church, Rev. Charles B. Dana, Cameron, between Washington and Columbus streets.

Protestant Episcopal, St. Paul's, Rev. James T. Johnston, E. Pitt, near Duke street.

African Methodist, E. Washington, near Gibbon street.

African Baptist, W. Alfred, near Duke street.

MASONIC.

Alexandria Washington Lodge, No. 22, meets at the Masonic Hall, Market Square, every Thursday.

Mt. Vernon Chapter, No. —, meets at Masonic Hall 1st Tuesday of every month.

I. O. O. F.

Potomac Lodge, No. 8—Odd Fellows' hall, Alexandria; regular night of meeting, Friday.

Mount Vernon Lodge, No. 14—room old Masonic hall, Alexandria; regular night of meeting, Tuesday.

Marley Encampment, No. 2—Odd Fellows' hall, Alexandria; regular nights of meeting, second and fourth Mondays in every month.

I. O. R. M.

Osceola Tribe, No. 2, Alexandria—meets at Odd Fellows' Hall, Columbus st., Wednesday.

UNITED BROTHERS OF TEMPERANCE.
Association No. 4, Alexandria, Old Brook Lodge, St. Asaph, near King st., Friday.

Phineas Janney, President; Washington C. Page, Cashier.

Farmers Bank, S. W. corner of Prince and Water streets—discount day Monday;

Robert Jamieson, Pres't; John Hoff, Cashier.

Alexandria Library, at Lyceum building, S. W. corner of Washington and Prince streets, Charles T. Stuart, Librarian.

Patrick Henry Debating Society, meets at the Hall of the Hydraulion Fire Company every Tuesday evening.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

Harmony Division, No. 2—Alexandria, N. E. corner of Market square, Monday.

BANKS.

Bank of Potomac, N. Prince, between Royal and Pitt streets—discount day Thursday.

FIRE COMPANIES.

Friendship, organized 1774, N. King, above Columbus street: meets 1st Monday of every month: Charles Koonen, President.

Sun, organized 1775, East side of Market Square: meets 1st Saturday of every month: George H. Smoot, President.

Relief, organized 1788, E. Fairfax, near Duke street: meets 3d Thursdays of March, June, September and December: Stephen Shinn, President.

Star, organized 1799, W. Washington, near Cameron streets: meets 1st Wednesdays of March, June, September and December: John Leadbeater, President.

Hydraulion, organized 1827, East side of Market Square: meets 1st Mondays of February, May, August and November: Benjamin Barton, President.

Samuel Sanderson, Inspector of Fire Apparatus.

ARMORIES.

Mount Vernon Guards and Columbian Riflemen, at the old Court House Market Square.

INSURANCE OFFICES.

Alexandria Fire Insurance Company Office, N. King, below St. Asaph street; Hugh Smith, President; Nathaniel Wattles, Secretary.

Marine Insurance Company Office, Fire Insurance Company Building; N. Wattles, President; Dwight Metcalfe, Secretary.

OPINIONS OF GREAT MEN.

Woe unto him that giveth his neighbor drink, that putteth the bottle to him, and maketh him drunken.—*Holy writ.*

No proposition seems to me susceptible of more satisfactory demonstration than this—and I am sure no person can give it one hour's serious thought without assenting to it—that, in the present state of information on this subject, no man can think to act on Christian principles, or do a patriot's duty to his country, and at the same time make or sell the instrument of intoxication.—*Henry Ware, Jr.*

Can it be right for me to derive a living from that which is debasing the minds and ruining the souls of others, or that which is destroying forever the happiness of the domestic circle, and which is filling the land with women and children in a condition far more deplorable than that of widows and orphans; or which is causing nine-tenths of all the crimes, or nine-tenths of all the paupers in the community.—*Francis Wayland.*

I am deeply convinced that the evils of intemperance can never cease, till the virtuous in society shall unite in pronouncing the man who attempts to accumulate wealth by dealing out poison and death to his neighbor, as infamous.—*John Pierpont.*

I challenge any many who understands the nature of ardent spirit, and for the sake of gain continues to be engaged in the traffic, to show that he is not involved in the guilt of murder.—*Lyman Beecher.*

They who keep these fountains of pollution and crime open, are sharers, to no small extent, in the guilt which flows from them. They command the gateway of that mighty flood which is spreading desolation through the land, and are chargeable with the present and everlasting consequences, no less than the infatuated victim who throws himself upon the bosom of the burning torrent, and is borne by it into the gulf of woe.—*Samuel Spring.*

Say not "I will sell by the large quantity—I have no tippers about me, and therefore am not guilty." You are the chief man in this business, the others are only subalterns. You are a "poisoner general."—*Wilbur Fisk, D. D.*

The men who traffic in ardent spirit, and sell to all who will buy, are poisoners general; they murder his majesty's subjects by wholesale; neither does their eye pity nor spare. And what is their gain? Is it not the blood of these men? Who will envy their large estates and sumptuous palaces? A curse is in the midst of them. The curse of God is in their gardens, their walks, their groves; a fire that burns to the nethermost hell. Blood, blood is there: the foundation, the floor,

the walls, the roof, are stained with blood.—*John Wesley.*

It is a principle in law, that the perpetrator of crime, and the accessory to it, are both guilty, and deserving of punishment. Men have been hanged for the violation of this principle. It applies to the law of God. And as the drunkard cannot go to heaven, can drunkard makers? Are they not, when tried by the principles of the Bible, in view of the developments of Providence, manifestly immoral men?—men who, for the sake of money, will knowingly be instrumental in corrupting the character, increasing the diseases, and destroying the lives of their fellow men. * * *

Not only murderers, but those who excite others to commit murder, and furnish the known cause of their evil deeds, will, if they understand what they do, and continue to rebel against God, be shut out of heaven.—*Justin Edwards, D. D.*

You create paupers, and lodge them in your almshouse—orphans, and give them a residence in your asylum—convicts, and send them to your penitentiary. You seduce men to crime, and then arraign them at the bar of justice—immure them in prison. With one hand you thrust the dagger to the heart—with the other attempt to assuage the pain it causes.—*Dr. Thomas Secord.*

You are filling your almshouses, and jails, and penitentiaries, with victims loathsome and burdensome to the community. You are engaged in a business which is compelling your fellow citizens to pay taxes to support the victims of your employment. You are filling up these abodes of wretchedness and guilt, and then asking your fellow citizens to pay enormous taxes indirectly to support it.—*Rev. Albert Barnes.*

Whether you will hear or whether you will forbear, I shall not cease to remonstrate; and when I can do no more to reclaim you, I will sit down at your gate and cry Murder! Murder! MURDER! *Heman Humphrey, D. D.*

If men will engage in this destructive traffic, if they will stoop to degrade their reason and reap the wages of iniquity, let them no longer have the law book as a pillow, nor quiet conscience by the opiate of a license.—*Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen.*

From the National Intelligencer.

THE ANNUAL TREASURY REPORT.

The Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury was, with commendable promptitude, placed upon the tables of the two Houses of Congress on Thursday. It will probably be several days before it will be within our reach in printed form; and we have therefore made hasty notes of some of the most important particulars of information which it affords.

We learn from it that the Receipts and Expenditures for the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1845, were as follows:

RECEIPTS AND MEANS.

From customs \$27,528,112 70
From sales of public lands, 2,077,022 30
From miscellaneous sources, 163,998 56

Total receipts, 29,769,133 56
Add balance in Treasury July 1, 1844, 7,857,379 64

Total means, 37,626,513 20
The EXPENDITURES during the same fiscal year amounted to 29,968,206 98

Leaving a balance in Treasury, July 1st, 1845, of 7,658,306 22

The estimated receipts and Expenditures for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1846, are:

RECEIPTS.

From customs 1st quarter by actual returns \$8,861,932 14
For 2d, 3d, and 4th quarters, as estimated 15,638,067 86

Total from customs 24,500,000 00
From sales of public lands 2,200,000 00
From miscellaneous and incidental sources 120,000 00

Total receipts 26,820,000 00
Add balance in Treasury 1st July, 1845 7,658,306 22

Total means, as estimated 34,478,306 22

EXPENDITURES.

The actual expenditures for first quarter, ending 30th of September, 1845 \$8,463,092 41

The estimated expenditures for the other three quarters, from 1st October, 1845, to 30th of June 1846, are:

For civil list, foreign interest, and miscellaneous purposes 6,739,211 06
Army proper 2,594,735 06

Fortifications, ordnance, arming militia, &c. 2,346,778 82
Indian Department 1,649,791 94

Pensions 1,356,556 02
Interest on public debt and Treasury notes 856,976 48

Redemption of residue of loan of 1841 29,300 00
Treasury notes outstanding 687,764 18

Naval establishment 4,902,845 93

Which deducted from total means above stated, will leave in Treasury on 1st July, 1846, an estimated balance of 4,851,254 32

The estimated Receipts, Means, and Expenditures for the fiscal year commencing 1st July, 1846, and ending June 30, 1847, are as follows:

RECEIPTS.

From customs for the four quarters \$22,500,000 00
From public lands 2,400,000 00

From miscellaneous and incidental sources 100,000 00

Add estimated balance to be in the Treasury 1st July, 1846 4,851,254 32

Total estimated means for fiscal year ending 30 June, 1847 29,851,254 32

EXPENDITURES.

The estimated expenditures during the same period, viz.

The balance of former appropriations which will be required to be expended in this year \$1,441,457 10

Permanent and indefinite appropriations 2,997,915 72

Specific appropriations asked for this year 21,079,440 43

Total estimated expenditures 25,518,813 25

Which is composed of the following particulars:

Civil list, foreign interest, and miscellaneous \$5,925,292 62

Army proper 3,364,458 92

Fortifications, ordnance, arming militia, &c. 4,331,809 93

Pensions 2,507,100 00

Indian Department 2,214,916 18

Naval establishment 6,339,390 88

Interest on public debt 835,844 72

Which, deducted from the total of means before stated, gives an estimated balance on 1st July, 1847 of 4,322,441 07

* The sum of \$121,050 of debt assumed for the cities in the District of Columbia; the sum of \$1,000,000 for supplying deficiency in revenues from postage, and \$350,000 for postages for Congress and Executive Departments, are included in the sum of \$5,925,292 62.

THE YANKEE IN MAINE STREET.

"I calculate I couldn't drive a trade with you to-day," said a true specimen of the Yankee pedler, as he stood at the door of a merchant in Maine street.

"I calculate you calculate about right, for you cannot," was the sneering reply.

"Wal! I guess you needn't get huffy about it. Now here's a dozen real genuine razor strops, worth two dollars and a half—you may have 'em for two dollars."

"I tell you I don't want any of your trash; so you had better be going."

"Wal now, I declare! I'll bet you five dollars if you made me an offer for them are strops, we'll have a trade yet."

"Done!" replied the merchant, placing the money in the hands of a bystander. The Yankee deposited the like sum when the merchant offered him a picayune for the strops.

"They're yours," said the Yankee, as he quietly folded the stakes. "But," he added, with great apparent honesty, "I calculate a joke's a joke, and if you don't want them strops I'll trade back."

The merchants countenance brightened.—"You are not so bad a chap, after all; here are your strops so give me the money."

"There it is," said the Yankee, as he received the strops and passed over the picayune. "A trade's a trade—and now you're wide awake, in earnest, I guess the next time you trade with that are pic, you'll do better than buy razor strops."

And away walked the pedler with his strops and wagger, amid the shouts of the laughing crowd.—*St. Louis Ariel.*

FRIGHTENED AT A GONG.

We have heard a funny story told of a young fellow, residing in one of the tobacco-growing counties of Virginia, who recently made his first visit to the capital of the "Old Dominion," for the purpose of selling his crop, seeing the sights, and rubbing off some of the rust which his back woods "fetching up" had thrown upon his manners.

He reached Richmond about the middle of the forenoon, and was fortunate in selling his crop at an advantageous rate and almost immediately. Meeting with an old school boy—one who had lived in the city long enough to know its ways—he was advised to take up his lodgings at Boyden's, the crack house of the place, and thither he at once went with bag and baggage. Just before dinner, his country friend called upon him, and found him comfortably located in a room just at the head of the first stairs. It was closely upon dinner time.

"Supposing we take something to start an appetite," said the chap who had "just come down."

"Agreed," rejoined the city friend, "a glass of wine and bitters for me."

"Let's go down to the bar and get it—dinner's most ready," continued the tobacco-grower.

"We might as well have it up here," was the rejoinder.

"Good luck; but how are we to call for it?"

"Ring that bell there."

"What bell?"

"Pull that rope hanging there."

The young fellow laid hold of the rope and gave it a jerk, and just at that moment the gong sounded for dinner. Never had he heard such a sound before, and the rumbling crash came upon his ear with a report that stunned him. He staggered back from the rope, raised both hands with horror, and exclaimed:

"Great Jerusalem, what a smash! I've broke every piece of crockery in the house! There ain't a whole dish left! You must stick by me old fellow," addressing his friend, "don't leave me in this scrape, for my whole crop won't half pay the breakage. What did you tell me to touch that cursed rope for?"

But before his friend, who was all bursting with laughter, could answer, a servant entered the room with

"Did you ring the bell sir, sir?"

"Bell, no, d—n your bell, I never touched a bell in my life—what bell? I never saw your bell."

"Somebody rung the bell of this room, that's certain," continued the servant.

"No, they didn't. There's nobody here that

ever saw a bell," and then turning to his friend he exclaimed, aside, "let us lie him out of it, I shan't have a cent left to go home if I pay the entire damage. What do they set such rascally traps as that for, to take in folks from the country?"

After a violent fit of laughter, the friend was enabled to explain that it was only the gong sounding for dinner—a simple summons to "walk down to soup," got up on the Chinese plan.—They made their way to the dining room, but it was some time before the young tobacco-grower could get over the stunning and awful effects of that dreadful gong. "It was a God send," he said, "that the crash did not turn his hair grey on the spot."

FLOUR—WHEAT—BARLEY.—The closing of the Canal enables us to lay before our readers the quantity, as near as we can estimate it, of the above articles which have reached tide water this season with the estimated value of each article.

FLOUR.—We have estimated the value of the flour at \$5.50 per bbl. for the year 1845, which is probably a fair average for that article at New York. The estimate value in 1844 was \$4.50 per bbl.

Receipts. Value.

1845 2,482,527 bbl. \$13,653,898

1844 2,222,204 " 9,999,918

Increase 260,323 " Inc. \$3,653,980

WHEAT.—We have estimated the value of this article in New York at \$1.25 per bush. for the year 1845.—The estimated value in 1844 was 96 per bushel.

Receipts. Value.

1845 1,604,112 bush. \$2,005,140

1844 1,262,249 " 1,211,759

Increase 341,863 " Inc. \$793,381

Reducing the wheat to flour at the rate of 5 bush. to the barrel, we have the following aggregation in quantity and value of these two important articles in breadstuffs.

Receipts. Value.

1845 2,808,349 bbls. \$15,418,419

1844 2,474,654 " 11,135,943

Increase 333,695 " Inc. \$4,282,476

BARLEY.—We have more difficulty in averaging the value of this article than of the other two. We have, however, placed it at 59c per bu. for both sorts and taken the average from Sept. 1st to the present time. The average of last year was 63c per bu.

Receipts. Value.

1845 1,144,114 bush. \$675,027

1844 818,472 " 527,410

Increase 325,642 " Inc. \$147,617

It should be borne in mind that the above receipts of barley are the reported receipt of bush, as appear by the clearances at the Collector's office. Each bush however, probably measures out on an average, 200 bush. more than appear on the clearance. Estimating accordingly, the actual receipts this year at tide water would be about 1,232,114 bushels and last year about 881,472 bushels. This would make the increase in bushels this year over last 351,162 and in value \$159,847.—*Albany Argus.*

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

FRIDAY, Dec. 4, 1845.

PRESENT ON YESTERDAY.

John A. Rockwell, Esq., of Norwich, Connecticut, and George W. Brent, of Virginia, were admitted Attorneys and Counsellors of this Court.

No. 16. James Payne et al plaintiff vs. Sanders Neely. Plaintiff in error in this case having been called and not appearing, this writ of error was dismissed with costs, on the motion of Mr. Mason, Counsel for the defendant in error.

Nos. 21. to 26. McKean Buchanan plaintiff in error vs. James Alexander and Mary Ann Anderson. These cases were argued by Mr. Attorney General in behalf of the plaintiff in error.

No. 27. Hugh A. Garland, plaintiff in error vs. George M. Davis. This case was argued by Mr. Cox for the defendant in error, and submitted on printed brief by Mr. R. Brent in behalf of the plaintiff in error.

Adjourned till Monday morning 11 o'clock.

We stated in our last, that Levi Morgan, and his father John Morgan, charged with having obtained money under false pretences, had absconded leaving their bail minus to the amount of \$1700. It is